FBIS DAILY REPORT

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BTA ENDORSES GORBACHEV REMARKS ON MORATORIUM

AU141323 Sofia BTA in English 1212 GMT 14 Aug 85

["Honest and Open Step" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, August 14 (BTA commentator Vladimir Ignatov) -- The foreign policy of the Soviet Union has never been determined by ad hoc consideration and political arithmetic. The principled and consistent search for constructive and just solutions to the problems is the main and constant characteristic of its policy, especially when the most pressing issues of our times are concerned, such as suspending nuclear-weapon tests.

This was confirmed once again by Mr. Mikhail Gorbachev, secretary general of the CC of the CPSU, in his answers to the questions of a TASS correspondent. Announcing the moratorium on atomic tests, the USSR was guided by the desire to halt the nuclear arms race and to set an example to the U.S. as well as to the other countries possessing the most dangerous mass destruction weapon to follow suit.

Mr. Mikhail Gorbachev underlined that the unilateral steps towards a termination of nuclear tests naturally cannot solve entirely the problem of general and complete cessation of this tests. The road to solving this question vital for world security passes through an international agreement banning nuclear testing.

The Soviet side once again urged the United States to declare a similar moratorium. To this end, however, Washington has to come back to the negotiating table. The secretary general of the CPSU stressed that whether the negotiations are held in Geneva or somewhere else is immaterial. What is needed is a serious, honest and urgent consideration of a comprehensive nuclear test ban.

Once again, the ball is in the U.S. court. Provided, of course, it is not entirely indifferent to the issues connected with the removal of the biggest threat impending on civilisation, the nuclear holocaust.

CIA 'STAGED LEAKING' OF PENTAGON INFORMATION

AU140811 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 13 Aug 85 p 5

[Unattributed article: "Rude Falsification -- Staged Leaking of 'Secret' Pentagon Information"]

[Text] Washington, 12 August (BTA) -- The U.S. CIA found the present moment appropriate and staged the leaking of "secret" information of a pronounced anti-Soviet character.

With the assistance of obliging government employees, the spy department reported to news agencies that the USSR has used the achievements of genetic engineering to create biological weapons. The data was included in the secret version of a report disseminated 1 year ago, whose only goal was to prove that the United States is lagging in the area of nuclear, chemical, and conventional weapons, and subsequently the U.S. program for sharply increasing the arsenals of these weapons must be accepted as necessary, and not as a violation of the existing USSR-U.S. treaties.

After the first sensational announcements, which cited information provided by the CIA, suspicion started to creep into the commentaries of U.S. political observers, and afterwards reports appeared that refuted the new falsification.

The observations point out that the leaking of information on the part of the CIA can be explained by the failure of the efforts to erase the memory and traces of the massive use of defoliants, napalm, and poison chemicals during the Vietnam war.

The new anti-Soviet clamor coincides with the final adoption of the U.S. program on renewing chemical arsenals.

TODOROV HEADS PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION TO MOSCOW

AU141756 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 14 Aug 85

[Text] A delegation from our country's National Assembly led by Comrade Stanko Todorov arrived in Moscow on an official friendly visit at the invitation of the USSR Supreme Soviet. The Bulgarian parliamentary delegation was met at the airport by Bally Yaskuliyev, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; Avgust Voss, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet of Nationalities; and other officials.

TANCHEV RECEIVES BRITISH PARLIAMENTARIANS

AU141452 Sofia BTA in English 1338 GMT 14 Aug 85

["For a Fruitful Dialogue" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, August 14 (BTA) -- The Bulgarian Agrarian Party and the Liberal Party of Great Britain are concerned over the tensions in the world and the growth of the arms race. The two parties believe that the policy of detente is the only reasonable alternative to the threat of a nuclear war and that it is very important now not to allow the militarization of space to take place. They spoke in favor of the development of the fruitful dialogue between the East and the West, which should be based upon equality and equal security and should be in agreement with the spirit of Helsinki and the principles embodied in the U.N. Charter.

These statements were made at the meeting between Mr. Petur Tachev, secretary of the Bulgarian Agrarian Party and first vice president of the State Council of Bulgaria, and prominent activists of the Liberal Party of Great Britain headed by Lord Mackie of Benshie, chairman of Scottish Liberal Party, and Lord Tordoff, deputy chairman of the parliamentary group of the party in the House of Lords.

The two sides to the talks discussed the prospects for the further development of the contacts between the two parties, which could contribute to the broadening of the Bulgaro-British political, economic and cultural relations.

The guests emphasised upon their excellent impressions from the dynamic and stable growth of Bulgaria and her constructive foreign policy aimed at peace and the establishment of good neighborly relations.

STROUGAL RECEIVES IRANIAN INDUSTRY MINISTER

LD141937 Prague Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1730 GMT 14 Aug 85

[Text] Today Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal received Gholam Reza Shafe'i, Iranian minister of industries. They discussed the results achieved in developing comprehensive relations between the two countries. Special attention was paid to cooperation in the economic sphere. They discussed topics of deepening and broadening contacts between the CSSR and Iran in engineering and other national economic spheres. They also exchanged viewes on topical questions of international politics.

CHNOUPEK HOLDS TALKS WITH IRAQ'S 'AZIZ

LD142010 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1930 GMT 14 Aug 85

[Text] Talks began in the Cernin Palace in Prague today between the ministers of foreign affairs of the CSSR and the Republic of Iraq, Bohuslav Chnoupek and Tariq 'Aziz. They praised the importance of the visit by President of the Republic Gustav Husak to Iraq in 1977 and of the comprehensive development of Czechoslovak-Iraqi relations. They (?emphasized that [word indistinct] their conclusions mutual political dialogue in all areas and at various levels is developing successfully. They expressed themselves in favor of further intensification of mutually beneficial cooperation between both countries in all areas of mutual interest and they exchanged opinions on the possible directions of its still wider and more complex realization and on the long-term [word indistinct] of maximum use of all existing reserves.

Bohuslav Chnoupek recalled the CSSR's work in the development of the Iraqi petrochemical industry by the building of refineries in Bura and Salah al-Din, cooperation in the production of tractors in Zetor Antar, and the work of our experts and technicians. Both ministers also discussed further possiblities for mutually beneficial dialogue in culture, education, science, and sport.

HUSAK MEETS WITH CSSR AMBASSADOR TO ANGOLA

LD141530 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1430 GMT 14 Aug 85

[Text] Today in Prague Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the Republic, received Milos Vesely, CSSR ambassador to the People's Republic of Angola. They discussed some topical questions of mutual cooperation between the CSSR and Angola.

HAVLIN TALKS WITH CUBAN CULTURE MINISTER

LD141642 Prague CTK in English 1536 GMT 14 Aug 85

[Text] Prague Aug 14 (CTK) -- Czechoslovak Communist Party Secretary Josef Havlin met here today with Cuban Communist Party Politburo member and Minister of Culture Armando Hart Davalos, before he left this evening after a short visit to Czechoslovakia.

In a friendly meeting, they briefed each other about problems being discussed by the Czechoslovak Communist Party and the Cuban Communist Party particularly in the context of preparations of their party congresses, and exchanged experience from party work in culture.

REPORTAGE OF FRG JOURNALIST 'FULL OF...SLANDER'

AU140856 Prague HALO SOBOTA in Czech 10 Aug p 6

[Article by Vaclav Dolezal: "Through Dark Glasses"]

[Text] Let us introduce Mr Carl Gustav Stoehm, Vienna correspondent of the West German newspaper DIE WELT, owned by the Springer concern. Vienna is used by him primarily as an observation point from which he follows events to the north and to the east of the Danube.

To be more precise: In his articles, he does not miss a single opportunity to try to belittle the peace policy of the socialist countries and to attack peaceful coexistence. In accordance with the handbook of NATO's strategic interests, he attempts to cast doubt on the unity of the Warsaw Pact. He tries to muddy waters and to provoke conflicts among Warsaw Pact countries. He misuses fabricated pretexts so as to pit one socialist country against another. He goes about this in an absolutely professional fashion -- by quoting supposedly "secret documents," on the basis of unverifiable declarations of so-called dissidents, or by blowing up quotes from the press of the socialist countries, which he takes out of context.

Incidentally, he earned his spurs as a professional fomentor years ago, as a staff member of the anticommunist weekly OSTEUROPA and as head of DEUTSCHE WELLE's Department for Southeast Europe.

These spurs are now being assiduously whetted by Dr Diethelm Klein alias Dr Wernberg, head of the Emigration Department in the West German secret service BND. It is known that this department maintains an extensive network of agents, to which many bourgeois journalists dealing with problems of the socialist countries and emigration also belong.

Stoehm demonstrates his "expertise" by following each of his trip behind the "iron curtain" with reportage full of all kinds of slander, regardless of what he saw.

Once, when he used to travel to the CSSR, he used as a pretext the slogan "With the Soviet Union for time eternal." Stoehm will never even consider admitting that this slogan derives from a lesson of history and that our people do not intend to ever again experience Munich [1938] or 15 March [1939, when Hitler invaded Bohemia and Moravia]. Instead, feigning great sorrow, he writes about alleged Soviet domination, the loss of freedom, etc.

The next time he came up with a new variant. Supposedly, he saw no communist symbols or red stars any place. Instead he found numerous Western advertisements everywhere. And he passes his "initiated judgment: "For the majority of citizens, politics is a nonsubject..."

For years now, the people's alleged lack of interest in public affairs and "economic difficulties" have been the favorite subjects of his "authentic" reports from the CSSR, written mostly from Vienna, if not directly from Hamburg. However, somehow he is beginning to lose control: One time he describes how miserable we are, how little money people make; then, writing about people "fleeing from politics," he cites as evidence the Friday "avalanches of cars heading for weekend cottages somewhere on the Berounka River."

How did all these cars and all the cottages suddenly get into this impoverished country?

Equally characteristic is his reportage from Bratislava.

The shop assistants are sulky, claims Mr Stroehm. The old city of coronations allegedly showed him the "sulky face of socialism." He also dislikes the modernization of Bratislava. But the very reference to the old town that has remained "an island in an ocean of concrete" allows the reader to appreciate the true upswing of Bratislava.

When C.G. Stroehm compares earnings and prices, he would not even dream of comparing the cost of housing. This is understandable. On the other hand, he does not forget to stress: The Germans, formerly the burghers and wine growers, were completely ousted from Bratislava. The Hungarians, too, had to leave, he alleges.

Stroehm also tries to set two neighboring countries at loggerheads with his lie about the construction of the joint Czechoslovak-Hungarian hydroproject on the Danube in the vicinity of Gabcikovo, where, the CSSR has allegedly been making use of the resettlement of some villages to resolve the Hungarian minority problem: Could it be that in the CSSR there exists absolute equality of all nationalities? The gentlemen from DIE WELT would never print that. And Stroehm does not even try to check on their vigilance. After all, he has been hatched in the same brooding cage.

Alleged stories about the Catholic Church are some of the DIE WELT correspondent's favorite lies. He quotes Cardinal Tomasek almost as if he were his drinking companion. Completely nonsensical pamphlets and slanders, provided by emigrees in Vienna -- by his own admission -- are obviously most reliable sources for C.G. Stroehm.

Not so long ago, when he tried to drop a handful of bitter herbs into Czechoslovak-Vatican relations, he gave a brillant performance once again. After talks in Prague Cardinal Casaroli left for Velehrad together with public representatives and believers to attend the commemoration. Afterwards he left Velehrad for home via Bratislava. All went according to schedule. But no, the DIE WELT correspondent proclaims, Casaroli had to leave because, allegedly -- DIE WELT wrote -- "the leading functionaries of the Prague regime canceled the talks on Monday at the last moment"! A monumental lie, but how many religious, often politically disoriented readers in the West believe it? However, in DIE WELT they obviously have good stomachs to digest such canards. And that, precisely, is Mr Stroehm's chance.

Or: There was the 10th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the CSSR and the FRG. The "expert" on Czechoslovak-West German relations had an opportunity to assess how the principles of the Treaty on the Normalization of Relations between the two countries are being implemented in bilateral relations. Mr Stroehm, however, chose a different method -- he made use of the anniversary for an inordinate attack on the CSSR, whose leadership, allegedly, has not succeeded in finding a "place in Europe" for the CSSR!

The freshly-baked geopolitician in no way conceals that he would like to place the CSSR in an "integrated Western Europe" -- under the NATO banner, of course. Provided the CSSR succeeded in tearing itself away from the countries of the socialist community. Therefore the Chartists and emigrees, who in their fantasy nourish similar ideas, enjoy his favors. We would like to remind Mr Stroehm that the Czechoslovak people, in firm alliance with the other states of the Warsaw Pact, are capable of safeguarding their place in the heart of Europe. Moreover, Mr Stroehm could take a lesson from history to see how the people ended who, in their perverted ideas about the order in Europe, denied our people the right to sovereignty, even to their very existence in a country that has belonged to them since the dawn of history.

Learning to know foreign countries plays an important role when it comes to eliminating prejudice, to drawing nations together, and to reinforcing peace. Here journalists have quite an opportunity -- but also responsibility. That is why a number of international agreements refer to them, regulate their travels, and provide them with access to information.

However, no one is interested in journalists who set out with blinkers over their eyes, who are resolved to muddy the waters of international understanding. And that is the case with Mr. C.G. Stoehm. They have let him know this in Poland, and elsewhere, too.

RUDE PRAVO OPTIMISTIC CONCERNING GRAIN HARVEST

AU131429 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 9 Aug 85 p 1

[Editorial: "Into the Grain Harvest's Decisive Stage"]

[Excerpts] One expects that the results of this year's grain harvest will be as successful as last year's.

The prerequisites for that exist in our fields. With a few exceptions (in some North Bohemia districts because of the lack of rain in the spring, and Eastern Slovak lowlands because of too much water that prevented sowing spring crops in time) there was success in growing good crops. This also is evident from the results of the harvest practically everywhere where grain is already in the safety of warehouses and silos.

However, the old proverb says "Do not cry hop until you are over the bar." After all, even a promising crops does not mean much while still in the field. And almost three-fourths of this year's crop is still in the fields. At the beginning of the week, roughly 26 percent of the grain was mowed and harvested.

FORMER MAJOR VIEWS RELATIONS WITH SOVIET TROOPS

DW140909 Munich ARD Television Network in German 1900 GMT 13 Aug 85

[Interview with former GDR National People's Army Major Otto Ponert by correspondent F. J. Schreiber; date and place not given; from the "Report" program -- recorded]

[Text] [Schreiber] What is the relationship between the National People's Army and Soviet units?

[Ponert] It is necessary to make a clear distinction. I must say that all German units with which I had contact very much like to cooperate with Soviet units. We were able to rely on them 100 percent. They were undemanding, exemplary in their readiness for action, comradely. It was a good cooperative relationship and it was fun working with them. You could do good business with them. Everything that was needed in the way of spare parts they surrendered without any trouble. These parts had to be traded, of course. We obtained ammunition through barter when we were preparing for battery firing practice, antitank-gun firing practice, or some other [word indistinct]. Or we obtained new engines for armored personnel carriers or tanks because the procedure of spare parts procurement was laborious.

[Schreiber] What did you trade?

[Ponert] Usually Vodka -- that is, spirit. This was the rule, and common practice everywhere.

[Schreiber] How did they manage their inventories?

[Ponert] This was the problem: They do not keep books. All they needed was an engine in return, so we gave them the broken engines. Also during exercises, cooperation with the Soviet troops was good.

I must state quite clearly that there is no feeling of hatred against Soviet people or Soviet troops, but there is clear resentment for the presence of these troops and the ensuant overpopulation. One might say that nearly all forest areas are occupied by troops. Wherever you go you find barracks. The main problem among the people, which troubles particularly the housewives, is the fact that the Soviet troops are supplied from GDR stocks. And this is what the people fail to understand. They say that the USSR is so big and so rich in natural resources that it should really not need to be fed by the small GDR. This was one of the major arguments.

MILITARY ACADEMIES APPOINT NEW OFFICERS

AU121526 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 12 Aug 85 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- On 10 August this year's graduates of the Ernst Thaelmann, Franz Mehring, and Karl Liebknecht officer academies of the National People's Army were appointed lieutenants. By order of Army General Heinz Hoffmann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and minister of national defense, the best of the graduates received engraved officers' daggers. At military ceremonies in the garrison cities, deputy defense ministers Colonel General Wolfgang Reinhold, chief of the air and air defense forces; Admiral Wilhelm Ehm, chief of the People's Navy; and Lieutenant General Horst Skerra, deputy chief of the ground forces presented decrees appointing the graduates officers.

In the presence of family members, representatives of party and state organs, mass organizations and enterprises, as well as Soviet comrades-in-arms, the young officers, loyal to their military oath, pledged to honorably fulfill their class assignment for the protection of peace and socialism.

On the same day young officers of the Border Troops completed their studies at the Rosa Buxemburg Officer College. They were seen off by Lieutenant General Klaus Dieter Baumgarten, deputy minister of national defense and chief of the GDR Border Troops, to take up their responsible service on the state border. Earlier, the graduates of the Military Medical Department of the Greifswald Ernst Moritz Arndt University and of the institute for civil defence had been appointed officers.

BRIEFS

TOURIST AGREEMENT WITH BULGARIA -- East Berlin (ADN) -- The GDR tourist agency and Balkan-Tourist agreed to increase organized tourism next year. Approximately 65,000 tourists from the GDR may undertake travels to the Bulgarian seaside and mountain resorts or go on tours. In 1986 around 11,000 Bulgarian tourists will visit the GDR. [Excerpts] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 2 Aug 85 p 2 AU]

ANTI-BULGARIAN CAMPAIGN -- East Berlin (ADN) -- In a statement of the Committee of the GDR Association of Jurists for the Defense of Bulgarian Citizen Sergey Antonov the reasons why the accusations against him are juridically unsustainable are given and it is stressed that the politically inimical character of the entire campaign against the People's Republic of Bulgaria has become increasingly clear. The indictment is based on the accusations voiced by Mehmet Ali Agca, a terrorist who was sentenced to death for homicide in Turkey and fled and who was found guilty in July 1981 of the attempted assassination of Pope John Paul II. The indictment against Sergey Antonov is based on evidence given by a criminal, whose credibility has been totally undermined. The attempt to calumniate the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the other socialist countries, the statement concludes, is of use only for those who want to poison international relations and work for confrontation. [Excerpts] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 2 Aug 85 p 2 AU]

SOLIDARITY MARKS ANNIVERSARY OF 1980 EVENTS

AU141605 Paris AFP in English 1554 GMT 14 Aug 85

[Marian Kafarski report]

[Text] Gdansk, Poland, Aug 14 (AFP) -- Lech Walesa led several hundred Solidarity faithfuls in a public commemoration here today of the fifth anniversary of the workers' strikes of August 1980, which culminated in the first authorised independent union in a communist state. Mr Walesa, a principal organiser of the strikes, laid a wreath of red flowers at the triple cross to victims of the workers' revolt of December 1970.

Police did not intervene but were out in force, evidently to stop workers from the Lenin Shipyards, a Solidarity stronghold, joining the commemoration.

Wearing a t-shirt emblazoned "Solidarnosc," the Solidarity chief moved on to the nearby St. Bridget's Church after a minute's silence and the singing of the Polish national anthem. He said that he was "satisfied" with the modest ceremony and that Solidarity would organise "broader" ceremonies on August 31 to mark the fifth anniversary of the Gdansk Agreement between Solidarity and the government, underwriting union freedoms and human rights.

A poster was put on the wall of the church saying the 21 points of the Gdansk Agreement were "still important today". Inside, where a mass was to be held this evening to mark the start of the strikes, an exhibition dedicated to the origins of Solidarity said: "Five years have passed -- it is time to start again."

An underground committee of Solidarity, which has been banned since December 1981, had earlier called on residents here to commemorate the fifth anniversary of the signing of the Gdansk accords. In leaflets handed out here, Solidarity accused the Polish Government of having violated the 1980 agreements and of giving out "lies" and "deceptions" to "deceive Polish society." The committee, representing Solidarity supporters at the Lenin Shipyards, appealed for people to remain "loyal to the ideals of August 1980" and to attend church commemorations.

Despite Polish press reports that Solidarity is in steady decline, support is still strong, particularly in Gdansk and the shipyards. The Baltic port is a popular vacation area and each day thousands of holidaying Poles come to pray at St. Bridget's and view "shrines" dedicated to the union and to Roman Catholic priest Jerzy Popieluszko, a Solidarity sympathizer murdered by the police last year.

'TRANSCRIPT' OF URBAN PRESS CONFERENCE 6 AUG

AU141051 Warsaw RCZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 12 Aug 85 p 4

["Transcript" of press conference given to foreign journalists by Government Spokesman Jerzy Urban at the INTERPRESS Center in Warsaw on 6 August]

[Excerpts] Donald Forbes, REUTER: Mr Minister, could you tell us how the All-Polish Electoral College considered Politburo members for inclusion in the Sejm election list? The point is how they were entered on the list.

Urban: I am the government spokesman. The government does not recommend candidates for Sejm deputies, nor does it take part in the election procedure. I am not the right person to be asked this question. Right now I only know of a national list containing the names of 50 people. However, it is not known who in general is a candidate for the Sejm.

Key Withers, BALTIMORE SUN: Mr Minister, may I ask whether the government has suggested which ministers should be on the list?

Urban: I have already said that the government does not recommend candidates for Sejm deputies.

Robert Gillette, LOS ANGELES TIMES: Mr Minister, have the Z1.39 billion allocated for election propaganda already been approved for this purpose, and does the Government Presidium believe some kind of optimistic tones such as songs and other texts should be used in these programs? What is the justification for such a sum of money for this purpose? I mean money for the Committee for Radio and Television Affairs.

Urban: The government has indeed decided to give the Radio Committee a sum close to the one you have quoted. Most of this money is for various investments, in other words the purchase of equipment and so on. Our television functions under abominal conditions. Another part of this money is to pay for longer broadcasting hours. Yet another part is to pay for increased fees and other personal costs, about Z80 million. This is so that better and more extensive television coverage may be provided, and also so that technical loopholes in television may be closed. Of course, election needs are a prominent factor, but we cannot separate money for election programs from money for other programs. The point in general is to develop television programs, especially as far as quality is concerned, and prevent program gaps caused by a shortage of equipment and a breakdown of old equipment.

There was another part to your question, which we did not manage to translate. It concerned some sort of Government Presidium statement concerning optimism.

Gillette: The point was that in this Government Presidium document we find a statement to the effect that an atmosphere of optimism vis-a-vis the situation should be created. How can one reconcile this with what General Jaruzelski said about presenting reality in rosy colors?

Urban: I do not know what your question has to do with giving money to the Radio Committee. The document I know of, a government resolution, is a short one that merely states the budget reserves to be spent on essential television expenditures, which are greater than planned because the needs have turned out to be greater. However, this document says nothing about the contents of television programs. Nevertheless, departing from the subject of the document, I wish to say that we regard the fact that reality was wrongly presented in the seventies as bad. In particular, the situation toward the end of the seventies, at a time when the economic crisis was emerging and the situation was deteriorating, was presented in rosy colors and optimistically. In one word, we are against blurring the picture of reality. Our information policy is and will remain completely different. It is based on telling the truth and not hiding any dark sides of reality. Gen Jaruzelski spoke eminently about this at the latest PZPR CC plenum. However, this does not mean we want to sow pessimism. We want society to look to the future with cautious -- in other words, viable -- optimism, because we have the prerequisites for such optimism.

Zbigniew Rawicz, Radio Polonia: Mr Minister, in the West it is said that Poland spends more for military purposes than NATO. Radio Free Europe has also said recently that in Poland there is one professional soldier for every conscript. Could you comment?

Urban: As we know, the United States and NATO have been forcing through armaments for many years, and this process has intensified under President Reagan. In the United States, military spending per inhabitant has risen from $760 in 1980 to $1,102 last year -- in other words, about 45 percent. Weapons expenditures in other major NATO countries have also risen considerably at the same time, for example in the FRG, Great Britain, France, and Italy.

The situation is similar concerning the growth in these expenditures in relations to national budgets. U.S. military spending is 30 percent of the national budget, and the U.S. military budget planned for 1986 exceeds $300 billion. Between 1986 and 1990, the United States intends to spend about $2 trillion for this purpose. This growth in spending and everything it signifies puts Poland and all the socialist countries under pressure to allocate appropriate sums for our defense. Of course, we want to reduce these sums, and Soviet policy, as well as Polish policy, serves this purpose. In any case, this growth in spending and everything it signifies is also forcing Poland to pay attention to defense and guarantee the country's security.

Nevertheless, Poland pursues a moderate defense spending policy. Our spending suits the needs stemming from our state's defense concept and takes into account the size of the threat and our economy's capabilities, which are modest. Defense spending in our country is far less than in NATO countries. In 1984 and 1985 it was 4 to 4.1 percent of the distributed national income, and 7 to 7.2 percent of the state budget. If we divide -- I'm sorry, I mean multiply -- this figure by the official dollar exchange rate in Poland and then divide the result by Poland's population, this shows us that we are spending less than $60 for every Pole, in other words far less than in NATO.

It has indeed been said, specifically by Radio Free Europe, that the ratio of professional soldiers to conscripts in the Polish Army is 1 to 1. It was also said that the Bundeswehr has five times fewer professional soldiers in relative terms. As usual, Radio Free Europe referred to the underground press in Poland, which supplies imaginary figures not based on anything and which does not claim responsibility for them.

The ratio of conscripted soldiers to professional soldiers in Poland varies from one unit to another depending on the level of technology in that unit and the qualifications needed to use it. In the most highly technical units, there is one professional soldier for every two conscripts. However, there are units with 1 professional for every 20 conscripts. So this Radio Free Europe information about a 1 to 1 ratio is wrong. It is also wrong that the FRG has one professional for every five conscripts, because the actual figure is 0.77 conscripts for every professional. The armies of the West -- for example the American, British, and Canadian armies -- are 100 percent professional, and 75 percent professional in the remaining European NATO countries. So the data on this subject given in the West, including by free Europe, is strikingly untrue.

Jerzy Gonczarski, EXPRESS WIECZORNY: At a previous press conference the minister gave a figure for the number of people imprisoned for noncriminal offences. Our readers would like to know what kind of offenses these are.

Urban: This is a rather complicated matter. The figure I gave at the 30 June press conference for the number of persons imprisoned for noncriminal offences concerned those who had committed offenses against public order. In reality, there is in addition to this a further small number of persons who are in prison -- that is to say, in temporary custody or serving sentences -- for offenses against the PPR's fundamental interests and other offenses, such as amassing explosives, murder, or criminal menaces committed for political reasons.

Motives are established during the course of investigations or sometimes not until the case comes to court. At this juncture I must elaborate on the points I have made, because the notion of a political offence and an offence stemming from political motives generates a lot of misunderstandings, as these concepts do not form a legal category. In our legal code, as in the legal codes of many other countries, the category of political offences does not exist. The concept of political offences only exists in international law.

An offender's political motivation must also be viewed in relation to other motives that might be behind the act before one can describe the offence as stemming from political motives. For example, people engaged in illegal antistate publishing activities derive considerable financial benefits from what they are doing. Thus, the question arises of whether a given person is concerned about money or politics or both: Therefore, does the offence in question stem from political motives or not. Sometimes an offender's political motives are ambiguous to begin with, but at other times other motives do not come to light until an investigation or trial is underway. It emerges that the motives were not what they were thought to be. In this respect there are statistical deficiencies. Neither in Poland nor anywhere else in the world does anyone compile statistics on the nature of motives, and there is no need to do so. As I always stress, the data I provide is approximate. Well, taking into account the adjustments I have mentioned, how do these figures appear on 1 August?

In temporary custody: 187 persons, and this group includes, for example, 14 persons accused of offences against Poland's fundamental political interests. Among them are Tadeusz Jedynak and Czeslaw Bielecki. It also includes persons who amassed explosives with the intention of using them to cause serious disruptions to public order.

Thirty-three persons received sentences for crimes that stemmed from political motives. This figure includes Michnik, Frasyniuk, and Lis, as well as the four former functionaries of the Ministry of Internal Affairs sentenced for the murder of Father Popieluszko. To this figure one must add a further 11 persons who are serving custodial sentences for offences committed before 21 July 1984, and to whom the amnesty did not apply. Four of them were directly or indirectly involved in the murder of militia functionary Sergeant Karos; three are members of a terrorist groups from the Legnica Voivodship; and the remainder were members of a group from Gdansk that engaged in terrorism and robbery and operated under the name "The Fascist Organization for Sabotage and Terror." This gives a total number of 231 persons imprisoned for offences that had tangible political motives behind them.

Donald Forbes, REUTER: Minister, yesterday on the Old Market Square -- the Old Town Market Square -- four Italians staged a political event, if I may so so. This protest, this event, was unauthorized -- in other words, it was illegal. And they staged this protest in the presence of the militia. Did the militia intervene at any time, and, if not, why not?

Urban: No, the militia did not intervene. To be sure, gentlemen, you think of Poland as being very much a police state, but it is not a police state to the extent that we must take note of the demonstration you spoke of: a demonstration that four people took part in. It could be made light of, despite your calls for rigorous intervention.

I would also like to inform you that I will not be in Warsaw next week and that, therefore, no press conference will, be held. I hope that because of this there will be no more questions at the press conference after that.

LARGEST TREPCA MINE HIT BY 'WORK STOPPAGE'

AU141914 Belgarde Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 14 Aug 85

[Text] A work stoppage in the biggest Trepca mine, the Stari Trg lead and zinc mine, has been going on for three shifts. In the third shift yesterday 70 out of 260 miners refused to go down into the shaft because they are, as they put it, displeased with the July personal income. Not one miner wanted to work this morning, but after a 3-hour talk with the management of the mine, many of them went down into the shaft. A similar thing happened at the beginning of the second shift.

The Committee for All-People's Defense and Social Protection in Stari Trg has held a session at which it was assessed that the cause for the stoppage is not solely the low personal income, but that there are also some other weaknesses in this working organization.

TU COUNCIL CONSIDERS EARNINGS, OTHER ISSUES

LD141627 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1417 GMT 14 Aug 85

[Excerpt] Belgrade, 14 Aug (TANJUG) -- We now have so many draft documents under public discussion that to all intents and purposes we cannot do anything but discuss them. As far as solving the problems is concerned, the workers are greater optimists than we in the forums are. Workers do not want social security, but want to be able to earn the resources for living by their work. These are just some of the main points of today's discussion in the Council of Confederation of Yugoslav Trade Unions between representatives of republican and provincial councils. A whole range of issues that are occupying the attention of the trade unions at the moment were on today's agenda -- ranging from the earning and distribution of income and living standards to the security situation.

The social accord on the earning and distribution of income has become even more topical following the 18th LCY Central Committee Session and the draft stands on this set of problems. Since the discussion will not be held only in the LCY, because the overall interests of the working class are at stake, some republican and provincial trade unions councils have already prepared concrete programs. Speaking of the forthcoming activities, Zoran Jasic stressed that first and foremost one should accurately establish what these proposals mean compared with the social accord. Also, he pointed out that the presence of different interpretations could cause confusion. This problem was also pointed out by Francka Herga, who emphasized in this connection that the discussion should not be reduced to how much income one will be entitled to: The discussion should be about the way the workers decide the tota [illegible]ty of revenue.

VLAJKOVIC'S ACTIVITIES IN LIBYA 14 AUG REPORTED

Visit to Agricultural Complex

LD142106 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2025 GMT 14 Aug 85

[Text] Banghazi, August 14 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav State Presidency President Radovan Vlajkovic, who is visiting Libya, visited the Green Mountain Agricultural Complex, some 100 kilometers northeast of Banghazi today. The directors of the farm, in which the Libyan Government has invested large sums, acquainted the Yugoslav state president with the work of the farm which covers an area of over 10,000 hectares.

A large part of the area is under grain, while orchards make up 40 percent. President Vlajkovic subsequently paid a visit to a textile factory manufacturing blankets and heavy cloth in nearby Marja.

The Yugoslav State Presidency president, accompanied by members of the Yugoslav delegation, returned to Banghazi this evening.

Visit to Yugoslav Club

LD142309 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2140 GMT 14 Aug 85

[Excerpt] Banghazi, 14 Aug (TANJUG) -- Tonight Radovan Vlajkovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, visited the Yugoslav club in Banghazi, where he had a meeting with members of the collectives of the Yugoslav work organizations involved in the realization of the plans for the development of this part of the Libyan Jamahiriyah. The president of the SFRY Presidency was accompanied by Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs; Colonel General Veljko Kadijevic, deputy federal secretary for national defense; Vuko Dragasevic, SFRY ambassador in Tripoli; and other personages.

Radovan Vlajkovic briefed Yugoslav citizens in Banghazi on the talks he had held over the preceding few days with Colonel Mu'ammar al-Gadhdhafi, leader of the Libyan revolution. He said that it was in the interests of both sides to achieve the greatest possible progress in political, economic, and cultural relations between Yugoslavia and the Libyan Jamahiriyah, which had developed successfully for over 1 and 1/2 decades.

The current Yugoslav-Libyan highest-level talks were described by Vlajkovic as open with regard to all issues, including the most delicate issues in international political life. Vlajkovic emphasized that the views held by Yugoslavia and the Libyan Jamahiriyah on numerous issues were identical and that the existence of certain differences could not affect the further development of friendly relations and cooperation.

The president of the SFRY Presidency then spoke about the significant contribution made by Yugoslav work organizations to the consolidation of friendship between the two nonaligned countries. Radovan Vlajkovic also told our people in Banghazi about the present internal political situation in Yugoslavia. Speaking about the work done by Yugoslav citizens in the friendly Libyan Jamahiriyah he stressed the need for the best organized coordination of activities of all of our contractors there.

GRACANIN GREETS UNITS ON BORDER GUARDS DAY

LD140951 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0620 GMT 14 Aug 85

[Text] Belgrade, 14 Aug (TANJUG) -- Today Colonel General Petar Gracanin, chief of general staff of the Yugoslav People's Army, sent greetings to the soldiers and officers of the border units on the occasion of Border Guards' Day, saying:

I most cordially congratulate you on 15 August, Border Guards Day.

This year, in which we mark the 40th anniversary of the liberation of our country and the victory over fascism, we remember with pride the decision by Comrade Tito to form Yugoslavia's national defense corps, the forerunner of today's border units; and the many generations of members of this corps and the border guards who have successfully and consistently realized their revolutionary role.

In executing complex and responsible tasks in guarding the borders of our socialist self-management community, you have always manifested high ideological-political awareness, combat capability, personal courage, and skill. Together with the population of the border regions, and directly cooperating with sociopolitical communities and organizations, security organs, customs officials, and work organizations, you have successfully safeguarded and vigilantly protected the borders of the SFRY on land, sea, and in the air.

In carrying out your very important and responsible tasks successfully you must continue to make maximum efforts to master modern means of military technology; to learn and raise yourselves in the bright traditions of the national liberation war and your predecessors; to enhance your vigilance, mutual friendship and trust; and to continue nurturing and developing all-round cooperation with the population in the border regions and with all subjects whose activity is of interest to the borders' security.

Preserve and develop the brotherhood and unity of our nations and nationalities as the greatest gain of the socialist revolution and the guarantee of our future.

The LCY, working people, and our entire community are sure that, as in the past, the border units, together with all members of the armed forces and other subjects in the border regions, will successfully carry out all their tasks in safeguarding the borders and protecting our further socialist self-management development.

I wish you much success in your responsible work and hope that while carrying out your duties you will, together with the people, spend today's holiday as festively and merrily as possible.

DEFECTOR CITED ON OPPRESSION IN ALBANIA

LD141457 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1308 GMT 14 Aug 85

[Text] Athens, August 14 (TANJUG) -- Thirty-four-year old Albanian Kassos Hoxha said at a press conference here today that nothing has changed in Albania after the death of Enver Hoxha and that the Tirana regime continues its ruthless oppression of all dissatisfied citizens and opponents.

The young Albanian, who early last week defected to Greece and asked for political asylum, was a political prisoner sentenced to ten years of imprisonment in an Albanian concentration and re-education camp.

Kassos Hoxha, formerly a well-known activist of the Albanian Party of Labour, stated that the Albanians were aware that their country had been "black listed" by the United Nations for violating fundamental human rights, including repression and ungrounded arrests.

The political refugee particularly pointed to the terror exercised by Tirana over Albanians of Greek origin and all others who refuse to yield to the regime of Ramiz Alia. The Albanian refugee accused the Tirana regime for inhuman living conditions in overcrowded concentration camps.

Answering a reporter's question, Kassos Hoxha said that the "majority of Albanians are following the development of neighbouring Yugoslavia with interest and sympathies. They are aware that the Albanian population in Kosovo and other parts of Yugoslavia enjoys all ethnic rights. In comparison to the situation in Albania, those Albanians (in Yugoslavia) live in Paradise."